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SOCIOLOGY & ECONOMICS

LABOR *developments* ABROAD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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This publication provides a brief roundup of information concerning recent labor developments in foreign countries. The material is based on unclassified reports from United States labor attaches, labor reporting officers, and the foreign and domestic press. Items pertaining to the U.S.S.R. and countries of similar political orientation are based chiefly on information from the press and publications of those countries, without verification or evaluation of the material presented. The publication is prepared by the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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INTERNATIONAL

Canadian Tripartite Mission Reports on Europe. The Canadian Labour-Management-Government Mission to Europe, which visited Sweden, Holland, Germany, France, Belgium, and England in summer 1962, reported to the National Productivity Council that it was impressed by the cooperation between labor and management in the countries visited and their consultations, with each other and with their Governments, on the national economic development. At the national level, according to the report, consultations are carried out through joint councils or other bodies whose labor and management members represent these two major economic interest groups. The discussions at the national level may center around wage questions, social and economic development, including productivity, and domestic and foreign business conditions, and may lay the groundwork for subsequent wage negotiations and establishment of economic and social policy.

In a number of the countries, labor and management also undertake joint research projects, including assessments of the economic situation for possible future developments. At industry and plant levels, consultation and cooperation are achieved through joint councils and committees. Although the parties concerned seek to protect their own interests, the report states a desire exists to temper self-interest in favor of those measures that are obviously necessary to achieve the social and economic objectives of the country.

Among the major observations made by the Mission is the widespread acceptance of the necessity for some form of economic planning. It aims to determine the growth rate; the impact of a potentially faster growth rate on matters such as exports, balance of payments, savings, investment, manpower, and the larger industrial sectors; and the obstacles to growth and the policies required to reduce such obstacles. As a rule, this examination is performed by a special Government-appointed tripartite (labor, management, Government) body. The Mission found, moreover, that in all the countries, one or more Government agencies disseminate information specifically intended for use in analyses of industrial expansion, wage and pricing policy, trade matters, and other social and economic trends.

Central labor and employers' organizations are generally accepted as the official spokesmen for their groups. In some countries, one single confederation speaks for all organizations of employers on matters of common interest. In other countries, two central employers' confederations exist; one dealing with labor relations and social matters, the other with general business and technical problems. Indus-

trywide bargaining without direct governmental control was found to be characteristic of all countries with the sole exception of the Netherlands, where the Government exercises a measure of control over wages. Collective agreements are frequently extended to cover all workers in an industry, whether they are union members or not.

According to the report, changes in productivity in the nation as a whole rather than in specific industries are accepted by both labor and management as being one of the major criteria for wage determination. In most countries, both parties generally feel that it would be unwise to tie wages solely to productivity increases on an industry basis.

In view of the need to foster high levels of employment and to increase the rate of economic growth in Canada, the Mission recommended that the National Productivity Council should bring together representatives of Government, management, and labor to study its report and to explore measures for dealing with these problems.--Report of the Labour-Management-Government Mission to Europe to the National Productivity Council.

AUSTRIA

Increased Parliamentary Representation of Organized Labor. The new Austrian parliament (Nationalrat), elected in November 1962, includes 89 trade unionists, 7 more than in the previous parliament, and exceeding a majority of the 165 members. Forty-seven of the members are officials of trade unions, works councils, or chambers of labor; among them is Franz Olah, the president of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (ATUF). According to the ATUF, trade union officials will chair 4 of the 20 standing parliamentary committees: Social Administration, Nationalized Industries, Transportation and Electric Power, and Justice. --U.S. Embassy, Vienna.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Nationwide Leave Standards Established. The Federal Republic of Germany has joined other European countries in regulating annual leave by national law. The new Federal Leave Law (Bundesurlaubsgesets), which became effective on January 1, 1963, conferred upon all adult wage and salary earners the right to paid annual leave of 15 working days. Employees, under 18 years of age continue to be entitled to annual leave of 24 working days, under the 1960 Law on the Protection of Juvenile Labor (Jugendarbeitsschutzgesetz), and young mineworkers continue to be eligible for 28 working days of annual leave.

Prior to the enactment of the Federal Leave Law, paid recreational leave for adult employees was regulated by state law, now superseded by the new federal statute. As with the new federal legislation, the various state laws calculated the leave by working rather than calendar days, but provided only for annual leave of 12 days. The old conflict of opinion as to whether Saturdays off under a 5-day week should be charged against the leave is now resolved by the provision in the new federal law

that the term "working days" include all calendar days except Sundays and legal holidays.

The provisions of the new federal statute, as those of the old state laws, fix only minimum standards. They do not preclude individual or collective agreements providing more favorable annual leave privileges. Nearly all collective master agreements have made use of this opportunity to supplement the statutory provisions.

A Federal Labor Ministry study of annual leave provisions in collective agreements, first made in 1961, showed that 38 percent of the male and 24 percent of the female employees covered by the agreements received an annual leave of 18 or more working days. About 40 percent of all collective agreements surveyed provided for a maximum annual leave of 18 working days. Later investigations showed that most collective agreements renegotiated for manual workers from the middle of 1961 to the middle of 1962 provided for an increase in the maximum annual leave, from 18 to 21 working days, and made this increase largely dependent upon meeting certain age and seniority requirements. The proportion of collective agreements covering unskilled workers and providing for a maximum annual leave of 18 days declined from 50 percent in 1959 to 37.6 percent in mid-1962, although the proportion of those providing for a maximum of 21 or more days increased to 41 percent from 24 percent in the same period. The proportion of collective agreements providing for a maximum annual leave of less than 18 working days declined from 20 percent in 1959 to 12 percent in mid-1962. Of the surveyed collective agreements covering white-collar workers, only about 1 percent provided for less than 18 working days of leave; 80 percent for 21 or more working days, and 35 percent for 24 or more days for such workers.

From a sample survey by the Federal Statistical Office in 1960, the parliamentary (Bundestag) labor committee concluded that implementation of the new law will mean an average increase of 1.35 working days (1.58 days for wage earners and 0.80 days for salaried employees) in annual leave per employed wage and salary earner.--U.S. Embassy, Bonn.

ITALY

Budget Minister Doubts Wage Raises Responsible for Price Increases. Substantial increases in living costs during the last year have given rise to public criticism of Government policy and replies by Government spokesmen. The relationship between wage increases and the cost of living has been one of the most frequently debated issues. The governor of the Bank of Italy and the president of the Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, for example, have characterized the tendency of wages to increase faster than productivity as a cause of price increases and, if allowed to continue, as a potential cause of a weakened competitive position of the country's industry. Trade union officials have denied the validity of such appraisals, pointing out that the wholesale

price index for nonagricultural products rose less than 2 percent from September 1961 to September 1962, although wage increases were most substantial in the industrial sector. The Budget Minister, in an interview published in the weekly magazine Europeo on January 6, 1963, stated that steady productivity increases during earlier years had not always been accompanied by corresponding wage increases and that the approximately 15-percent rise in wages during 1962 represented only a catching up with the uncompensated productivity increases of previous years. He added that "if, and to what extent, this general catching up of wages exercises a permanent influence on the price system. . .is difficult to establish at present," but that he could exclude, for the time being, the possibility that the general wage increases, which had occurred gradually, could cause a continuous rise in prices and thereby creeping inflation.--U.S. Embassy, Rome

Increases in Man-Hours Lost Due to Labor Disputes. Almost 134 million man-hours were lost due to labor disputes from January to September 1962, compared to approximately 56 million during the same period in 1961, the Central Statistical Institute (ISTAT) reported. Nearly two-thirds of this loss occurred in manufacturing industries. The increase in strike activity took place despite general willingness on the part of employers to agree to wage increases rather than suffer work stoppages. The disputes have involved, largely, nonwage demands, such as union recognition in the plant, dues checkoff, and collective bargaining at the enterprise level--demands opposed by a wide sector of private management.--U.S. Embassy, Rome.

U.S.S.R. AND EASTERN EUROPE

RUMANIA

New Decree on Workers' Safety in Rumania. A new decree of November 5, 1962, on the promotion of safe labor conditions in Rumania, supersedes a decree of April 20, 1953, and provides for a series of measures designed to improve safety and health conditions in factories and institutions. Specific aims are the prevention of occupational illnesses and accidents, the reduction of manual labor by the introduction of machinery, and improvement of conditions for employees performing heavy work and for women and children.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (instead of the Central Council of Trade Unions, as provided for in the 1953 decree) will issue compulsory nationwide regulations on labor safety. Responsibility for en-

forcing the regulations is assigned to the State Inspectorate for Hygiene and Labor Protection, set up under the decree in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

The Scientific Research Institute for Worker Safety of the Central Council of Trade Unions (CCS), and the Hygiene and Public Health Institute of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare are merged to form the Ministry's Hygiene and Labor Protection Institute.

A Council of Ministers' Decision of November 7, 1962, sets forth in detail the program for worker safety, the powers and duties of the State Inspectorate for Hygiene and Labor Protection, the tasks of trade unions, and includes detailed provisions on pertinent scientific research, education, and propaganda.--U.S. Legation, Bucharest.

SOVIET UNION

Economic Report on Conditions in the Soviet Union in 1962. In its economic report for 1962, the Central Statistical Office of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers announced that: (a) the gross output

Production of Selected Commodities in the Soviet Union in 1962

Commodity	Quantity	Percent of 1961 Production
Steel	76.3 million tons	108
Crude oil	186.0 million tons	112
Coal	517.0 million tons	102
Electric power	369.0 billion kw.-hrs	113
Cement	57.3 million tons	113
Paper	2.8 million tons	107
Trucks and passenger cars	578,000	104
Tractors	287,000	109
Cotton fabrics	4.9 billion sq. meters	101
Woolen fabrics	469 million sq. meters	103
Leather footwear	456 million pairs	103
Watches	26.1 million	100
Radios and radiophonographs	4.3 million	101
Television sets	2.2 million	111
Household refrigerators	838,000 million	122
Household washing machines	1.8 million	140
Household sewing machines	3.3 million	101
Motorcycles and scooters	621,000	106
Meat	9.4 million tons	109
Granulated sugar	7.8 million tons	93
Canned foods	5.9 billion cans	107

Source: Trud ("Labor," the Soviet Trade Union Daily), Moscow, January 26, 1963, p. 1.

of industry exceeded the annual plan and was 9.5 percent greater than in 1961 (the production of capital goods had increased 10 percent, and that of consumer goods, 7 percent); (b) labor productivity in industry had increased 6 percent (in 1961, the increase had been a little over 4 percent); (c) the average number of wage and salary earners in 1962 was 68,400,000, or 2.6 million more than in 1961; (d) average money wages and salaries increased 3.5 percent, earnings of wage and salary earners increased 2 percent, and the volume of retail sales of consumer goods, 6 percent (but it was stated that the consumer demand for certain goods could not be met and that the quality and variety of clothing, fabrics, and footwear were inadequate); (e) the national income had increased 6 percent, and (f) the volume of foreign trade, 11.5 percent. The population as of January 1, 1963, was reported as "over 223 million." Production figures for selected commodities are given in the accompanying tabulation.--Moscow press.

YUGOSLAVIA

Trade Union Structure Reorganized. On January 4, 1963, the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY) approved a reorganization plan which reduces the number of member unions from 14 to 6. Three unions will remain unaffected: the Construction and Building Materials Workers; the Transport and Communications Workers; and the Agricultural, Food, and Tobacco Workers. The other 11 will be merged into 3 new unions, which together will comprise about 68 percent of the total membership of the CTUY. The new unions will be (a) the Industrial and Mining Workers Union, which will include all industrial workers except those in construction, building materials, transportation, and food processing; (b) the Service Workers Union, which will include commercial, catering, communal service, and handicraft workers; and (c) the Public Service Workers Union, which will include state employees, teachers, health workers, and organized scientists and artists.

Trade union membership in the first 9 months of 1962 was estimated at 2,635,000, representing about three-fourths of the labor force employed in the socialized sector of the economy. On the basis of 1960 data, when the total membership was 2,471,727, the six unions ranked as follows:

Industrial and mining workers	916,030
Public service workers	384,512
Service workers	380,740
Construction and building materials workers	270,632
Agricultural, food, and tobacco workers	270,225
Transport and communications workers	249,588

--U.S. Embassy, Belgrade.

INDIA

Impact of "Fringe Benefits" on Total Labor Costs Surveyed. The Employers' Federation of India, in order to determine the impact of fringe benefits on total labor costs, surveyed 18 industrial groupings representing mines, plantations, and manufacturing firms, in late 1962. The study covered member firms employing approximately 1.4 million persons. However, only those persons with monthly earnings of Rs.500 (US$105) or less were included. The survey was sparked by a report in 1961 by India's Institute of Public Opinion indicating that between 1951 and 1958, the money value of fringe benefits increased 300 percent, but direct money earnings increased by only 21 percent.

For the purpose of this study, the Federation defined fringe benefits as payments in excess of normal wages and cost-of-living allowances, paid or provided by the employer, including payments for (a) time not worked (holidays and vacations), (b) profit sharing and other bonuses, (c) social security, (d) workmen's compensation, (e) medical benefits, (f) welfare, (g) cultural and recreational activities, (h) provident and pension funds, and (i) the subsidization of light, water, and housing.

The survey showed that fringe benefits averaged 21.3 percent of the total industry wage bill in 1960. Of the total labor costs, profit sharing and other bonuses averaged 4.7 percent, time not worked 4.8 percent, legal awards and legally required payments between 6.1 and 7.5 percent, and voluntary payments 5.3 percent. Considerable variations, however, were found between industries. For time not worked, the average cost in the manufacturing sector amounted to 5.3 percent, but in the plantation sector this item accounted for only 3.2 percent.

Each employee received an average of Rs.311 (US$65.31) in fringe benefits, out of a total average yearly income of Rs.1,462 (US$307). Employees in the manufacturing sector averaged Rs.404 (US$84.84), with employees in petroleum receiving the highest benefits, as compared with Rs.196 (US$41.16) for workers in the plantation sector.--U.S. Embassy, New Delhi.

ISRAEL

Wage Decisions for 1963. The Executive Council of the General Federation of Labor in Israel (Histadrut), on January 13 approved a wage policy providing for a 1-year extension of the collective contracts which, in most cases, had terminated on December 31, 1962. The policy also provides for payment of increased family allowances under the National Insurance Institute, so as to include the second and third child of workers earning less than 300 Israeli pounds (US$100) a month.

The Government announced its intentions, moreover, to request employers to absorb the increase in the cost-of-living allowance without raising prices.

On the same day, the Government, which is the largest employer in Israel, empowered the Minister of Finance to open negotiations with civil service unions to extend current collective contracts for another year without change.

The outstanding problem involves the Government employees, especially the professional groups (i.e., engineers, doctors) who led a partially successful fight to break Histadrut's wage policy in the 1961-62 rounds of negotiations on collective contracts. Currently, engineers, doctors, and civil servant unions in Haifi are pressing for a different wage policy based largely upon the recommendations of the Horowitz commission that was appointed to make recommendations on wage changes and working conditions. The Government, in following Histadrut's lead on wage policy for 1963, is thereby postponing for another year the Horowitz commission's recommendation that a new wage policy be effected for civil servants retroactive to April 1, 1962.--U.S. Embassy, Tel Aviv.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Women in Work Force Enumerated. According to Government statistics published in December 1961, there were 6,625,000 full-time housewives in Egypt and 453,000 women in the labor force. An occupational breakdown of the women included in the labor force is as follows:

	Percent
Clerical	6.7
Agriculture	23.5
Public services	35.6
Trades (owners and workers)	9.5
Scientific professions	2.6
Sales	8.3
Transport and communication	.4
Managerial and administrative	3.0
Other	10.4

According to the report, 31.1 percent of the women in the labor force are under 16 years of age and 18 percent are unmarried. The Government employs 44,000 women, 32,000 of whom are in the Ministry of Education and another 4,000 in the Ministry of Public Health.--U.S. Embassy, Cairo.

Government Broadens Labor Law for Public Sector. A decree of December 6, 1962, promulgated new leave regulations relating to workers in the public sector of the economy. The new regulations cover sick and annual leave and conditions of termination of employment. Ordinary leave is determined by the conditions of work and the decision of the manager of the establishment. Unauthorized absence on completion of leave is charged as "leave without pay" and a worker taking such leave is subject to disciplinary action unless he can give a valid explanation for the unauthorized absence. A worker is required to obtain special permission from the company to engage in any work, paid or unpaid, outside work hours. He is forbidden to enter into business

which may involve a conflict of interests.--U.S. Embassy, Cairo.

Workers Receive Share of Profits. In implementing Presidential Decree-Law No. 111 of 1961, a number of Egyptian firms (primarily those engaged in the retail trade) reported, according to late December press accounts, that they were distributing a total of 105,462 Egyptian pounds (£E) (US$97,025), 25 percent of their profits, among 5,449 employees for the period January 1 to June 30, 1962. Forty percent of the workers' shares £E (42,185) was to be paid in cash, 20 percent £E (21,092) to the social and housing services of the companies' laborers, and the remainder £E (42,185) to the central social services for employees and laborers. The following tabulation reported by the press, shows the distribution of the amounts received by the workers.--U.S. Embassy, Cairo.

Name of company	Profit shares to workers	Number of workers	Cash per worker
Sednaoui	£E 4,882	559	£E 8.70
Gattegno	3.564	338	10.50
Salon Vert	3,744	117	32.00
Pontremoli	245	45	5.50
United Textile Trade	2,507	54	46.40
El-Lababidy	1,200	240	5.00
Nasr Ice	4,233	289	14.90
Bata	5,969	1,595	3.70
Egyptian Cold Storage	1,280	103	12.40
WATCO	2,775	73	38.00
Benzion	6,700	1,138	5.90
Hannaux (Alexandria)	3,978	433	9.20
Hannaux (Cairo)	308	221	1.40
Grand Factories	800	244	3.30

Note: One Egyptian pound (£E)=US$2.30.

AFRICA

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Strike by Port Workers. In the midst of the negotiations between the Tamatave port workers and the Malagasy Government over wages and working conditions, the dockers struck on December 13, 1962, without observing statutory procedures. Government orders to return to work

were ignored and on December 15, the strikers were discharged. The President threatened the dockers with penal action if the strike continued. As a result of the stand taken by the Government, most of the workers began returning to their jobs on December 21 and were rehired. Strike leaders who did not return to work are being brought to trial for their refusal to obey Government orders.--U.S. Embassy, Tananarive.

SOUTH AFRICA

New Labor Legislation Passed. The Railways and Harbors Acts Amendment Bill was promulgated January 24, 1963, banning strikes and slowdowns among railway workers. Employees found guilty of violating the amended act are liable to a maximum fine of Rand 200.00 (US$280) and/or imprisonment.

The measure also established a Conditions of Employment Advisory Board to replace the former Conciliation Board. Half of the membership is to be nominated by the Government and half by workers' associations. Disputes that the Board cannot resolve are to be referred to an investigative body consisting of three impartial judges appointed by the Republic's president.--U.S. Consulate General, Johannesburg.

FAR EAST

HONG KONG

"Rent Pause" Bill Extended.--The "Rent Pause" Bill (freezing rents), which had been due to expire in October 1962, was extended to June 1963. The housing shortage in Hong Kong is acute and in order not to deter private investment in housing, the Government is eschewing adoption of stricter control measures. The Government plans legislation in 1963 limiting rent increases to 10 percent every 2 years until 1967.--U.S. Consul Hong Kong.

JAPAN

Consumption and Population Changes Highlighted. An Economic Planning Agency (EPA) report on changes in consumption patterns in 1962 and a Ministry of Health and Welfare report on population changes in 1962, two white papers, were released at the end of 1962. According to the EPA paper, a continuing and rapid increase in consumption spending occurred, despite the business slowdown that followed the Government adoption of a tight money policy. The rise in consumption outlays was attributed to a steady rise in personal income, particularly workers' income, resulting from a shortage of young workers. This shortage was reflected in a 20-percent rise in starting salaries of high school graduates. The consumption differential between income

groups narrowed, owing to the larger wage increases granted to workers in the lower brackets than to those in the higher brackets. Food consumption remained steady, while clothing and durable goods consumption rose 15 and 22 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the EPA report noted that (1) there was no change in the Japanese diet, (2) shortage of housing became more acute, particularly in Tokyo, and (3) public water, sewage, and transportation facilities remain overtaxed, adversely affecting living and working conditions.

The Welfare Ministry, in its report on recent changes in population structure pointed to (1) a sharp decline in the population 19 years of age and under, (2) an increase in the middle- and higher-aged working population, and (3) a sharp increase in the number of persons over 60 years of age. The report recommended (1) improvement of health facilities for mothers and children, to reduce infant childbirth mortality, (2) expanded training for doctors and social welfare personnel, (3) expansion of facilities for rehabilitating those recovering from illness, (4) improved municipal sanitary facilities, and (5) strengthened health and welfare measures in farm villages.-- U.S. Embassy, Tokyo.

LATIN AMERICA

BRAZIL

Employment in the Brazilian Automobile Industry. In 1962, Brazil became the world's eighth largest manufacturer of automobiles, replacing Australia. Brazil's 1962 output is estimated at about 200,000 units. This is a considerable achievement in light of the fact that the industry did not begin to develop until 1956.

There were 12 plants manufacturing motor vehicles in 1962, all of them located in São Paulo State, generally in the vicinity of the city of São Paulo. All of these are privately owned plants except one, Fábrica Nacional de Motores, S.A., which is Government-controlled. The largest producers are Volkswagen do Brasil, S.A. and Willys Overland do Brasil, S.A., both of which employed over 7,000 workers in 1961 and produced over 40,000 vehicles each.

Information on the number of wage and salary workers in the motor vehicle industry is available by company only for May 1959, except for scattered reports. A study undertaken by Servico Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (SENIA), with the cooperation of the Executive Group for the Automotive Industry

(Grupo Executivo da Industria Automobilistica--GEIA) and the industry, showed that the 11 plants in operation in May 1959 employed 26,213 hourly and monthly paid workers, with approximately two-fifths employed by General Motors and Mercedes Benz. (See tabulation shown below.) These totals include professional, technical, and administrative personnel as well as skilled, semiskilled, unskilled, and apprentice workers. Almost 4,000 persons were undergoing training. In addition to apprentices, workers in all job classification levels up to supervisors and technicians were receiving training. The largest number of trainees (1,151) was found among the semiskilled workers.

The manufacture of automotive parts is by far the largest part of the automotive industry in Brazil. The nation today is practically self-sufficient in the supply of parts. In 1962, there were almost 2,000 parts manufacturers employing over 130,000 workers.

CHILE

Employment and Unemployment, September 1962. In September 1962 labor force, employment, and unemployment levels were determined through household interviews covering more than 53,000 persons in 11 Chilean cities. About 40 percent of the population live in these cities. The labor force of Chile numbered 1,099,300 persons or 35.1 percent of the population of the cities covered by the survey and 52.2 percent of the same population over 13 years of age. Of the labor force in these cities, 1,046,000 persons or 95.2 percent were employed and 53,400 or 4.8 percent were unemployed. (Definitions of employment, unemployment,

Number of wage and salary earners in the automobile industry in Brazil, May 1959

Name of firm	Hourly workers	Salaried workers	All workers
All firms.....	18,862	7,351	26,213
FNM 1/.....	2,852	651	3,503
Ford.....	1,713	982	2,695
General Motors.....	3,690	1,573	5,263
International Harvester...	414	240	654
Mercedes Benz.....	4,042	1,045	5,087
Simca.....	253	165	418
Vemag.....	1,038	742	1,780
Volksqagen.....	2,182	556	2,738
Willys.....	2,678	1,397	4,075

1/ Fábrica Nacional des Motores, S.A., the government-controlled company.

Source: Indústria Automobilistica do Brasil: Sua Mão de Obra, Seu Treinamento; SENAI--GEIA. Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

and the labor force are similar to those used in the United States.)

About 60 percent of the employed were in service industries (commerce, government, finance, personal, and other) and 32 percent were in goods producing industries (agriculture, mining, industry, and construction). Eight percent were not classified.

A larger proportion of employed persons were in blue-collar occupations than in white-collar occupations, but the relative percentages varied considerably between cities covered: for blue-collar between 38 and 54 percent, and for white-collar between 21 and 34 percent.

Unemployment in construction exceeded that in any other industry, except in Antofagasta, where unemployment was highest in mining. Employment levels in construction tended to fluctuate with changes in total employment.--Instituto de Economia, Universidad de Chile, Ocupacion y Desocupacion, September, 1962, Santiago, Chile.

VENEZUELA

Technical Education in Venezuela. There has been a rapid expansion in technical education in Venezuela in the last 9 years, but in 1960-61, only 0.2 percent of all persons between the ages of 10 and 19 and 3.5 percent of all students enrolled in technical schools of any kind, according to a report prepared by the Ministry of Education in 1962 for the Venezuelan Congress. Between the school years 1952-53 and 1961-62 (using preliminary figures for the 1961-62 school year), the number of students in technical schools increased from 9,373 to 50,940. In the same period, the number of schools increased from 46 to 168. Growth since 1957-58 has been greater than in earlier years. (See tabulation.)

Venezuela: Enrollment and staff in technical schools, by school year, 1952-53 to 1961-62.

School year	Students	Teachers	Number of Schools
1961-62...	50,940	2,493	168
1960-61...	43,986	2,422	152
1959-60...	34,037	1,944	135
1958-59...	25,458	1,449	119
1957-58...	19,357	1,169	92
1956-57...	17,021	1,010	74
1955-56...	16,682	--	74
1954-55...	12,555	--	65
1953-54...	10,284	--	60
1952-53...	9,373	--	46

Source: Memoria que el Ministerio de Educación presenta al Congreso Nacional de la Republica de Venezuela en sus seciones de 1962. p.e-10.

Although more technical schools are concentrated in the Federal District than in any one State, there is considerable distribution of such schools throughout the country, with the largest numbers outside of the Federal District, in the States of Carabobo, Lara, and Zulia.

Between 1952-53 and 1960-61, there was a greater increase in the number of students in industrial

education than in any other branch of technical education. Enrollment in this field increased from 1,007 to 15,036 and the numbers of students in commercial education increased from 4,304 to 21,318. The number of students in the primary grades studying manual arts increased from 1,488 to 3,167.

A slight majority of persons receiving technical education are women. In 1960-61, many more women than men were studying commercial education--12,756 women compared with 8,562 men. In industrial education, by contrast, 14,329 students were men and only 707 were women.--Venezuelan Ministry of Education.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FOREIGN LABOR AND RELATED SUBJECTS

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY REPRESENTS A COMPENDIUM OF TITLES OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES WHICH HAS COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN LABOR CONDITIONS DURING MAY 1963

LABOR AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

European Economic Community Publications

Dictionnaire comparatif des professions donnant lieu le plus souvent à migrations dans les pays de la C.E.E. Mars 1962. (French or German)

Exposé sur la situation sociale de la Communauté. Septembre 1958. 132 pp. (French or German)

Guides pour les travailleurs migrants. (French or German) Guide books dealing with social security provisions for migrant workers in the EEC member countries. (Undated)

L'évolution de l'emploi dans les états membres, 1954-58. Bruxelles; Mars 1961. 280 pp. (French or German)

Nomenclature des industries établies dans les Communautés européennes. (NICE) (German or French)

Règlement et Directive relatifs aux premières mesures pour la réalisation de la libre circulation des travailleurs à l'intérieur de la Communauté. Janvier 1962. 68 pp. (French or German)

Répertoire des organizmes communs créés dans le cadre de la C.E.E. par les associations industrielles artisanales et commerciales des six pays. 1960 516 pp. (French or German)

Report on the Economic Situation in the Countries of the Community. September 1958. 608 pp.

Série politique sociale. Etudes # 1-5 (on social security). 1962

Tableaux comparatifs des régimes de securité sociale applicables dans les Etats membres des Communautés européennes. 1. Régime Général. Juin 1962. (French or German)

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TABLES

Data in the following tables were obtained largely from agencies of the countries concerned, as indicated by the source note accompanying each table. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has, in many cases, no information as to the accuracy of the data; they are supplied for such use as readers may make of them, bearing in mind this important limitation.

Table 1. Italy: Population and estimated average labor force, by employment status, 1959-61 and January-July 1962

(In thousands)

	1959	1960	1961	1962 January-July
Total population	49,842	50,285	50,745	51,132
Labor force	22,006	21,724	21,886	21,530
Employed	19,564	19,969	20,267	20,240
Agriculture	6,256	6,225	5,907	5,581
Industry	7,288	7,593	8,012	8,221
Other activity	6,020	6,151	6,348	6,438
Unemployed	1,128	846	724	657
Occasional workers	1,314	909	895	633

Source: Confederazione Generale della Industria Italiana, Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro (Review of Labor Statistics) Rome, September-December, 1962 (1959 figures); March-August, 1962 (1960-62 figures).

Table 2. Italy: Employment in selected industries, 1948, 1960, and 1961 [1/]

(In thousands)

Industry	Annual average		
	1948	1960	1961
Total	1,763.3	1,904.0	2,025.2
Mining	67.6	39.6	37.3
Manufacturing	1,661.8	1,824.8	1,947.5
Food	81.5	116.3	122.8
Textiles	552.9	428.8	433.6
Cotton	250.3	171.5	170.8
Wool	124.4	110.6	110.8
Artificial	29.4	30.1	32.0
Shoes and hats	37.0	54.0	60.1
Wood and cork	18.1	27.7	29.9
Paper and paper products	35.6	37.0	37.7
Printing	32.4	48.5	51.0
Leather and leather goods	18.1	14.0	14.4
Rubber	34.3	30.7	33.6
Chemicals and drugs	111.1	141.8	150.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	100.0	133.8	144.6
Metallurgy	108.1	108.0	116.2
Iron and steel	89.5	89.1	96.5
Other metals	18.6	18.9	19.7
Foundry products	33.7	45.3	49.6
Machinery (nonelectrical)	282.5	390.0	434.7
Electrical machinery and materials	58.7	88.7	99.4
Transportation equipment	157.0	158.2	167.6
Shipyards	43.0	35.0	34.2
Railroad materials	38.1	22.5	22.5
Automobiles and airplanes	69.7	94.8	105.0
Other industries	0.5	2.1	2.5
Electricity (generation and distribution)	33.9	39.5	40.5

1/ Includes clerical and production workers.

Source: Confederazione Generale della Industria Italiana, Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro (Review of Labor Statistics), Rome, March-August 1962.

Table 3. Italy: Average hourly earnings of workers in selected industries[1/], 1948, 1960, and 1961

(In lire[2/])

Industry	Annual average		
	1948	1960	1961
Total	134.90	235.70	252.39
Mining	128.20	251.78	269.04
Manufacturing	134.21	231.94	248.18
Food	112.60	188.72	203.87
Textiles	117.50	187.39	198.23
Cotton	114.70	184.59	194.72
Wool	132.90	202.58	213.80
Artificial	131.10	232.40	248.80
Shoes and hats	110.13	158.64	167.41
Wood and cork	110.40	163.29	172.09
Paper and paper products	118.80	221.86	249.86
Printing	138.70	303.08	313.16
Leather and leather goods	130.10	199.23	212.44
Rubber	168.00	305.77	318.73
Chemicals and drugs	136.90	246.28	268.70
Nonmetallic mineral products	129.25	205.10	222.88
Metallurgy	175.49	305.37	324.84
Iron and steel	182.10	311.51	331.87
Other metals	141.80	276.73	290.51
Foundry products	144.20	263.58	277.35
Machinery (nonelectrical)	140.10	238.23	253.31
Electrical machinery and materials	147.10	239.93	256.96
Transportation equipment	153.61	302.38	321.50
Shipyards	150.50	278.01	292.34
Railroad materials	149.20	296.36	319.83
Automobiles and airplanes	161.40	318.58	336.86
Other industries	173.35	289.43	311.02
Electricity (generation and distribution)	172.50	380.18	423.64

1/ Earnings do not include bonuses, vacation and holiday pay, or family allowances.

2/ Par exchange rate, 625 lire=US$1.

Source: Confederazione Generale della Industria Italiana, Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro (Review of Labor Statistics), Rome, March-August 1962.

Table 4. Italy: Average monthly hours of work in selected industries, 1948, 1960, and 1961

Industry	Annual average		
	1948	1960	1961
Total	160	172	170
Mining	173	165	163
Manufacturing	159	171	170
Food	152	170	168
Textiles	150	163	159
Cotton	152	160	155
Wool	158	166	161
Artificial	157	176	174
Shoes and hats	124	144	142
Wood and cork	165	163	162
Paper and paper products	173	182	182
Printing	177	181	178
Leather and leather goods	158	166	165
Rubber	153	174	170
Chemicals and drugs	171	178	175
Nonmetallic mineral products	163	172	171
Metallurgy	176	180	178
Iron and steel	179	179	178
Other metals	160	181	178
Foundry products	160	176	175
Machinery (nonelectrical)	160	175	174
Electrical machinery and materials	157	171	175
Transportation equipment	171	178	177
Shipyards	186	168	171
Railroad materials	181	193	189
Automobiles and airplanes	158	178	177
Other industries	188	189	196
Electricity (generation and distribution)	194	188	186

Source: Confederazione Generale della Industria Italiana, Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro (Review of Labor Statistics), Rome, March-August 1962.

Table 5. Italy: Indexes of productivity in selected industries, second quarter, 1961 and 1962

(1953=100)

Industry	Second quarter 1961	Second quarter 1962	Percent change
General industrial index	196.2	215.7	+ 9.9
Manufacturing	199.1	220.0	+10.5
Metallurgy	250.0	257.2	+ 2.9
Machinery and vehicles	216.9	237.3	+ 9.4
Lumber and furniture	150.4	153.2	+ 1.9
Building materials	222.9	263.5	+18.2
Textiles	125.6	133.8	+ 6.5
Food processing and tobacco	134.3	143.2	+ 6.6
Paper	187.7	207.8	+10.7
Chemicals	269.1	312.1	+16.0
Petroleum and coal derivatives	240.5	289.8	+20.5
Artificial fiber	311.4	418.4	+34.4
Hides, leather, footwear	163.0	167.0	+ 2.2
Rubber	186.9	198.0	+ 5.9
Mining	182.9	186.7	+ 2.1
Electricity and gas	165.1	173.5	+ 5.1

Source: U.S. Embassy, Rome.

Table 6. Italy: Consumer price index, 1959-April 1962 1/

(1953=100)

	Annual average			1961			1962
	1959	1960	1961	April	July	Dec.	April
All items	112.8	115.4	117.8	117.1	117.7	119.6	122.5
Food	112.3	113.4	113.8	113.3	113.2	116.0	118.0
Textile products	100.8	102.5	103.0	102.9	103.0	103.1	106.2
Articles of hygiene	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.3
Furniture and household goods	108.4	110.5	111.6	111.2	111.6	112.1	122.8
Electricity and fuel	100.7	99.1	99.8	99.3	99.3	101.0	102.3
Private transportation	104.1	99.4	95.3	95.1	95.1	95.5	95.6
Housing	184.9	204.1	222.3	220.5	224.4	226.2	241.6
Household services	154.7	156.1	161.3	158.9	162.6	163.4	164.9
Public transportation and communication	123.7	133.1	135.3	133.7	136.8	137.3	139.2
Miscellaneous	116.6	126.6	146.0	143.2	146.8	150.6	152.8

1/ The index is calculated from retail prices of goods and services throughout Italy and is based upon consumer expenditures in 1953. For further details see Numeri Indici dei Prezzi, base 1953=100, Metodie normi-Series A No. 2 (October 1957), published by the Central Statistical Institute, Rome.

Source: Confederazione Generale della Industria Italiana, Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro (Review of Labor Statistics), Rome, March-August 1962.

Table 1. Mexico: Work-age population [1] by activity status, 1950 and 1960

Activity status	1950			1960 [2]	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Percent female	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total work-age population.....	16,897	—	50.8	22,045	—
Economically active.....	8,345	100.0	13.6	11,866	100.0
Employed.....	8,240	98.7	13.6	[3] 11,728	[3] 98.8
Unemployed:					
Less than 13 weeks.....	32	0.4	11.6	([3])	([3])
13 weeks or more.....	73	0.9	14.3	138	1.2
Economically inactive.....	8,552	100.0	88.5	10,179	100.0
Keeping house.....	7,004	81.9	100.0	([4])	([4])
Students.....	1,101	12.9	42.4	([4])	([4])
Other.....	447	5.2	22.7	([4])	([4])

1/ 12 years of age and over.
2/ Preliminary data based on a total population estimate of 34,925,000.
3/ Persons unemployed less than 13 weeks are included with employed.
4/ Not separately reported.

Source: 1950 data from Secritaria de Economía, Dirección General de Estadística, Séptimo Censo General de Publación, 6 de Junio de 1950, Resumen General, Mexico, D.F., 1953 table 9, p. 58. 1960 data from Banco Nacional de México, Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico, No. 436, March 1962, Mexico, D.F., table 2, p. 4.

Table 2. Mexico: Labor force by industry branch, 1950 and 1960 1/

Industry branch	1950		1960 2/	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total.....	8,272	100.0	11,728	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	4,824	58.3	6,317	53.9
Mining, quarrying, and petroleum.....	97	1.2	--	--
Manufacturing.....	973	11.8	--	--
Construction.....	225	2.7	3/1,989	17.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.....	25	.3	--	--
Commerce.....	684	8.3	1,082	9.2
Transportation and Communications.....	211	2.5	419	3.6
Service.....	879	10.6	1,501	12.8
Not specified.....	355	4.3	420	3.6

1/ Excludes persons unemployed for more than 13 weeks.
2/ Preliminary data based on a population estimate of 34,925,000.
3/ Not separately reported.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Sources: 1950 data from Secretaria de Economía, Dirección General de Estadística, Séptimo Censo General de Población, 6 de Junio de 1950, Resumen General, Mexico, D.F., 1953, table 10, p. 60 and table 21, p. 86. 1960 data from Banco Nacional de México, Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico, No. 436, March 1962, Mexico D.F., table 2, p. 4.

Table 3. Mexico: Average monthly earnings for wage earners and salaried employees; and supplementary benefits as a percent of total wages and salaries, by selected industry, 1961

Industry	Average monthly earnings (in pesos 1/)		Supplementary benefits as a percent of total wages and salaries
	Wage earners	Salaried employees	
Vegetable oils	1,316	1,851	21.2
Rubber products	1,294	2,674	21.7
Beer	1,267	2,615	21.9
Automobile assembly	1,212	2,482	30.1
Paper and paper products	1,152	3,028	18.3
Iron and steel foundries	1,137	2,168	16.6
Cement	975	2,714	16.6
Artificial fibers (spinning and weaving)	872	2,048	10.9
Cotton (spinning and weaving)	857	2,078	19.6
Wool (spinning and weaving)	850	2,585	14.6
Glass	816	2,740	22.0
Soap	810	1,416	21.4
Hosiery	728	1,578	9.7
Furniture	715	1,708	12.6
Fertilizer	699	1,851	21.2
Matches	677	1,676	23.4
Footwear	669	1,630	17.0
Cigars	645	2,444	14.8
Meatpacking	601	1,641	11.4
Bakeries	577	1,861	11.2
Milling (wheat)	574	2,195	10.5
Canning (fruits and vegetables)	274	1,646	17.5

See footnote on p. 28.

Footnote to table 3, Mexico.

1/ 1 peso=US$0.08.

Note: Average monthly wages per worker are obtained by dividing total wages (or salaries) paid during the year by the average number of workers employed. The Revista contains no explanation of how the data are compiled, but it is assumed that the average number of workers employed is an average of the number of workers actually at work on the last day of each month of the year. The ratio of supplementary benefits to wages and salaries was obtained by dividing total yearly supplementary benefits by total yearly wage and salary payments. Seventh-day pay and overtime are presumably included as wages, and probably also regular wages paid during vacations and holidays, while additional allowances and bonuses are included as supplementary benefits. Although the data were obtained from selected establishments, it is not known how representative they are of their particular industries.

Source: Secretaria de Industria y Comerico Dirección General de Estadistica, Revista de Estadística, March, 1962, Mexico, D.F., pp. 277-310.

Table 4. Mexico: National income per capita in current and constant pesos values

Year	National income per capita		Index of national income per capita (1958=100)	
	Current pesos	Constant (1950) pesos	Current	Constant
1950....	1,453	1,453	46.1	86.4
1951....	1,766	1,517	56.0	90.2
1952....	1,905	1,469	60.4	87.4
1953....	1,786	1,409	56.7	83.8
1954....	2,055	1,479	65.2	88.0
1955....	2,517	1,572	79.9	93.5
1956....	2,754	1,639	87.4	97.5
1957....	2,930	1,656	93.0	98.5
1958....	3,152	1,681	100.0	100.0
1959....	3,273	1,706	103.8	101.4
1960....	3,441	1,719	109.2	102.3
1961....	3,471	(1/)	110.1	(1/)
1962....	3,588	(1/)	113.8	(1/)

1/ Not available.

Source: Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A. Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico, Mexico, D.F. September, 1962, No. 442, p. 18, and December, 1962, No. 445, p. 4.

Table 5. Mexico: Consumer price index for urban wage earners, Mexico City, 1953-62

(1958=100)

Year	Total	Food	Fuel, light, and soap	Clothing
1953.....	67	64	79	70
1954.....	70	67	79	78
1955.....	81	79	86	87
1956.....	85	84	81	91
1957.....	90	89	87	94
1958.....	100	100	100	100
1959.....	102	101	108	107
1960.....	108	105	117	115
1961.....	109	106	121	118
1962.....	111	107	123	126

Sources: International Labour Office. 1953 data from Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1961, pp. 416 and 434; 1954-61 data from Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1962, pp. 430 and 454; 1962 data calculated from Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A. Comercio Exterior, Vol XIII, No. 3, March, 1963, Mexico, D.F. p. 215.